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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/089,791	04/04/2002	Hong-nyun Kim	31656-179953	1070
26694	7590	05/23/2005	EXAMINER	
VENABLE LLP P.O. BOX 34385 WASHINGTON, DC 20045-9998			SALL, EL HADJI MALICK	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2157

DATE MAILED: 05/23/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/089,791

Applicant(s)

KIM, HONG-NYUN

Examiner

El Hadji M. Sall

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

1. **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to the application filed on April 4, 2002. Claims 1-13 are pending. Claims 1-13 represent service execution method and system for registration of domain names using vernaculars in non-English speaking countries.

2. ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined

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under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Tout U.S. 6,182,148.

Tout teaches the invention as claimed including method and system for internationalizing domain names.

As to claim 1, Tout teaches a method for registering domain names using vernaculars in non-English speaking countries, comprising the steps of:

a) recognizing that a computer of a user connects to a vernacular sub-domain Web site directly or through a main domain Web site and selects a vernacular domain name registration service to request registration of a domain name based on a vernacular of the user (figure 1, Tout discloses in figure 1 the user is connected to the ISP to the DNS to the internet to the root servers (inherently "the user is connected to a vernacular web site"); column 4, lines 4-26, Tout discloses for each domain name registered within a root server, the root server identifies which domain name server is responsible for the domain, and the present system allows a user to request a domain name that includes non-English characters (e.g. allowing a user "select a vernacular domain name

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registration service to request registration of a domain name based on the vernacular of the user”);

b) running a plug-in program to automatically produce an arrangement of English characters corresponding to said vernacular-based domain name, if said vernacular domain name registration service is selected (column 5, lines 18-43, Tout discloses the domain name is traversed to determine if any character exists which is not RFC1035 compliant. If any character exists, then the domain is considered to be an international domain name); and

c) determining whether the produced English character arrangement has already been registered as an existing domain name and, unless the produced English character arrangement has already been registered, registering it as said vernacular-based domain name and notifying the user of the registered result (column 8, lines 4-60, Tout discloses the “i18n” identifies the domain name as “international” and the “ar” further identifies it as in Arabic which is determined from the Unicode range of the domain name characters, and further the foregoing example assumes that the domain “i18n.net” and sub-domain “ar.i18n.net” were properly pre-assigned and registered to the appropriate root servers and domain name servers. In another example, the character values of the Unicode string will belong to a specific range. The character range identifies the character set/language of the international domain name (e.g. Arabic, japans, etc...), then if it is determined that the international domain name was entered in Arabic, then the system selects the iroot server which is responsible for Arabic domain names).

As to claim 2, Tout teaches the method according to Claim 1, wherein said step a) includes the step of providing a menu window including a vernacular key input area for displaying a vernacular keyboard when the user requests the registration of said vernacular-based domain name and allowing the user to click character and numeral keys on the displayed vernacular keyboard using a mouse to produce a vernacular word (column 3, lines 39-52, Tout discloses a browser runs on the user's computer and provides an interface between the user and the internet. It helps the user maneuver through the site and communicate information between the user and the).

As to claim 3, Tout teaches the method according to Claim 1, wherein said vernacular sub-domain Web site is created with respect to each of said non-English speaking countries and said plug-in program is resident in each of said main domain Web site and vernacular sub-domain Web site to generate English character key information corresponding to character key buttons on a vernacular keyboard used in each of said non-English speaking countries (column 8, lines 28-60, Tout discloses the foregoing example assumes that the sub-domain is properly pre-assigned and registered to the appropriate root servers and domain name servers; further discloses a redirector information which identifies an international root server, and to generate the redirector information, the system determine which root server is responsible for the domain name. The character range which the character values of the Unicode belongs to identifies the

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character set/language of the international domain name, then the domain name server directs the domain name request to the proper root server to query for the user's specified domain/host based on the redirector information).

As to claim 4., Tout teaches the method according to Claim 3, wherein said plug-in program resident in each of said main domain Web site and vernacular sub-domain Web site is run, when each user in said non-English speaking countries requests registration of a domain name and a search for domains using a vernacular word, to display said vernacular word in a URL window of a Web browser, automatically convert said vernacular word into an arrangement of English characters and process said domain name registration and domain search on the basis of the converted English character arrangement (column 3, lines 39-52, Tout discloses a browser runs on the user's computer and provides an interface between the user and the internet. It helps the user maneuver through the site and communicate information between the user and the (i.e. inherently URL is used since they are typed into the browser to access Web pages and files, and are embedded within the pages themselves as hypertext links)).

As to claim 5, Tout teaches the method according to Claim 1, wherein said plug-in program is run, upon inputting key values constituting a vernacular word of each of said non-English speaking countries, to pass only ones corresponding to numerals, English letters and a hyphen among the inputted key values and

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discard the others, thereby producing a domain name which can always be registered and searched (column 7, lines 5-47, Tout discloses translation process of domain name as it appears on the screen as typed by user in Arabic).

As to claim 6, Tout teaches the method according to Claim 1, wherein said plug-in program is run to convert a desired portion of a vernacular-based domain name entered in a URL window into a series of English characters, said desired portion being set in a block form by a keyboard (column 7, lines 5-47, Tout discloses translation process of domain name as it appears on the screen as typed by user in Arabic (i.e. inherently URL is used since they are typed into the browser to access Web pages and files, and are embedded within the pages themselves as hypertext links, and "desired portion" to be translated is "being set in a block form by a keyboard" since the user has to use either a keyboard or a mouse to input characters)).

As to claim 7, Tout teaches the method according to Claim 1, wherein said plug-in program is run to convert a desired portion of a vernacular-based domain name entered in a URL window into a series of English characters, said desired portion being set in a block form by a mouse (column 7, lines 5-47, Tout discloses translation process of domain name as it appears on the screen as typed by user in Arabic (i.e. inherently URL is used since they are typed into the browser to access Web pages and files, and are embedded within the pages themselves as hypertext links, and "desired portion" to be translated is "being set

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in a block form by a mouse” since the user has to use either a keyboard or a mouse to input characters)).

As to claim 8, Tout teaches a method for registering electronic mail addresses using vernaculars in non-English speaking countries, comprising the steps of:

a) selecting an electronic mail provision service provided in a main domain web site or a vernacular sub-domain Web site created with respect to each of said non-English speaking countries to request said main domain Web site or vernacular sub-domain Web site to assign a vernacular-based electronic mail address (column 4, lines 4-26, Tout discloses for each domain name registered within a root server, the root server identifies which domain name server is responsible for the domain, and the present system allows a user to request a domain name that includes non-English characters (e.g. allowing a user to “select a vernacular domain name registration service or an “electronic mail provision service” to request registration or “assigning a vernacular-based electronic mail address”));

b) receiving information about said vernacular-based electronic mail address if said electronic mail provision service is selected and running a plug-in program to automatically produce an arrangement of English characters corresponding to said vernacular-based electronic mail address (column 5, lines 18-43, Tout discloses the domain name is traversed to determine if any character

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exists which is not RFC1035 compliant. If any character exists, then the domain is considered to be an international domain name); and

c) determining whether the produced English character arrangement has already been registered as an existing electronic mail address and, unless the produced English character arrangement has already been registered, registering it as said vernacular-based electronic mail address in a Web server of said main domain Web site and notifying a requester of the registered result (column 8, lines 4-60, Tout discloses the “i18n” identifies the domain name as “international” and the “ar” further identifies it as in Arabic which is determined from the Unicode range of the domain name characters, and further the foregoing example assumes that the domain “i18n.net” and sub-domain “ar.i18n.net” were properly pre-assigned and registered to the appropriate root servers and domain name servers. In another example, the character values of the Unicode string will belong to a specific range. The character range identifies the character set/language of the international domain name (e.g. Arabic, japans, etc...), then if it is determined that the international domain name was entered in Arabic, then the system selects the iroot server, which is responsible for Arabic domain names (i.e. the sub-domain “ar.i18n.net” can be equated to “electronic mail address” since you can register either the same way).

As to claim 9, Tout teaches a method for registering homepage addresses using vernaculars in non-English speaking countries, comprising the steps of:

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a) selecting a homepage address provision service provided in a vernacular sub-domain Web site created with respect to each of said non-English speaking countries to request said vernacular sub-domain Web site to assign a vernacular-based homepage address (column 4, lines 4-26, Tout discloses for each domain name (i.e. "homepage address") registered within a root server, the root server identifies which domain name server is responsible for the domain, and the present system allows a user to request a domain name that includes non-English characters (e.g. allowing a user to "select a vernacular domain name registration service to request registration of a domain name based on the vernacular of the user" and to allow "non-English speaking countries to request said vernacular sub-domain Web site to assign a vernacular-based homepage address"))).

b) receiving information about said vernacular-based homepage address if said homepage address provision service is selected and running a plug-in program to automatically produce an arrangement of English characters corresponding to said vernacular-based homepage address (column 5, lines 18-43, Tout discloses the domain name is traversed to determine if any character exists which is not RFC1035 compliant. If any character exists, then the domain is considered to be an international domain name (i.e. inherently "automatically produce an arrangement of English characters corresponding to said vernacular-based homepage address")); and

c) determining whether the produced English character arrangement has already been registered as an existing homepage address and, unless the

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produced English character arrangement has already been registered, registering it as said vernacular-based homepage address in a Web server of said vernacular sub-domain Web site and notifying a requester of the registered result (column 8, lines 4-60, Tout discloses the "i18n" identifies the domain name (i.e. "homepage address") as "international" and the "ar" further identifies it as in Arabic which is determined from the Unicode range of the domain name characters, and further the foregoing example assumes that the domain "i18n.net" and sub-domain "ar.18n.net" were properly pre-assigned and registered to the appropriate root servers and domain name servers. In another example, the character values of the Unicode string will belong to a specific range. The character range identifies the character set/language of the international domain name (e.g. Arabic, japans, etc...), then if it is determined that the international domain name was entered in Arabic, then the system selects the iroot server which is responsible for Arabic domain names).

As to claim 10, Tout teaches the method according to Claim 8, wherein said registered electronic mail address is composed of a combination of all letters, numerals and symbols produced by a vernacular keyboard used in each of said non-English speaking countries (column 8, lines 28-60, Tout discloses the foregoing example assumes that the sub-domain (i.e. "the electronic mail address") is properly pre-assigned and registered to the appropriate root servers and domain name servers; further discloses a redirector information which identifies an international root server, and to generate the redirector information,

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the system determine which iroot server is responsible for the domain name. The character range which the character values of the Unicode belongs to identifies the character set/language of the international domain name, then the domain name server directs the domain name request to the proper iroot server to query for the user's specified domain/host based on the redirector information).

As to claim 11, Tout teaches the method according to Claim 9, wherein said registered homepage address is composed of a combination of all letters, numerals and symbols produced by a vernacular keyboard used in each of said non-English speaking countries (column 8, lines 28-60, Tout discloses the foregoing example assumes that the sub-domain (i.e. "the homepage address") is properly pre-assigned and registered to the appropriate root servers and domain name servers; further discloses a redirector information which identifies an international root server, and to generate the redirector information, the system determine which iroot server is responsible for the domain name. The character range which the character values of the Unicode belongs to identifies the character set/language of the international domain name, then the domain name server directs the domain name request to the proper iroot server to query for the user's specified domain/host based on the redirector information).

As to claim 12, Tout teaches a system for registering domain names using vernaculars in non-English speaking countries, comprising:

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a Web server for creating a main site based on a specific domain name, linking to said main site a plurality of sub-sites based respectively on vernaculars of said non-English speaking countries to allow a large number of user computers over the world to access said Web server on the Internet and performing an automatic search or vernacular domain registration service requested by a user connected thereto according to a plug-in program (figure 1, Tout discloses in figure 1 the user is connected to the ISP to the DNS to the internet to the root servers (inherently "the user is connected to a vernacular web site"); column 4, lines 4-26, Tout discloses for each domain name registered within a root server, the root server identifies which domain name server is responsible for the domain (i.e. "an automatic search"), and the present system allows a user to request a domain name that includes non-English characters (e.g. allowing a "a large number of user computers over the world to access said Web server on the internet and selecting a vernacular domain name registration service to request registration of a domain name based on the vernaculars of said non-English speaking countries"))).

a plug-in program provision system for providing said plug-in program in response to a plug-in program download request from said Web server or the user connected thereto (column 2, lines 23-47, Tout discloses an internet program provides communication between the user and the internet, and it allows the user to request communication to an internet location by obtaining an international domain name); and

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a member database for storing personal information of members with domain names registered in their vernaculars and information on domain registration under control of said web server (column 3, lines 59-64, Tout discloses each domain name server includes a database containing registered domain names and other domain related information (i.e. "personal information of members and inherently registering domain names in their vernaculars and information on domain registration under control of said web server"))).

As to claim 13, Tout teaches the system according to Claim 12, wherein said Web server includes an electronic mail server for assigning an electronic mail address with an arrangement of English characters on a keyboard to each of said members to provide him with an electronic mail service, said English character arrangement corresponding to a word based on a vernacular of each of said members (figure 1, item 20, it is inherent that in an ISP, there are clusters of "electronic mail servers" to create and assign electronic mail to its registered members, proprietary databases, forums and different services; column 5, lines 18-43, Tout discloses the domain name is traversed to determine if any character exists which is not RFC1035 compliant. If any character exists, then the domain is considered to be an international domain name).

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4. Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 571-272-4010. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-4010. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

El Hadji Sall
Patent Examiner
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SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER

